The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. 13. SATURDAY, August 3, 1799. N

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Zachariah A. Tannehill,

HAS for Sale, a large assortment of the most fashionable JEWELRY, which he will sell low. He also carries on the CLOCK and WATCH MAKING, GOLD and SILVER SMITHS Business, as usual, in Water street. Every attention will be paid to those who may honor him with their commands.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1799.

Eight Dollars Reward.

LOST, by a horse running away, near to a place on the Monongahela, known by the name of M'Cullough's place, and within about a mile of Doctor M'Dowell's a Saddle and Saddle Bags—to the saddle was tied a blue surtout coat, in which was an umbrella—the Saddle Bags contained two books, marked with the owner's name, and cloaths marked with his initials. Whoever may find and will return the same shall receive the above reward.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1799.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Pittsburgh, on the 9th instant, a dark bay HORSE, with a switch tail, trimmed at the end, blind of the left eye, about 5 years old, a natural trotter, his mane lays on the off side, has been newly trimmed under the bridle, and has two tufts of hair immediately under his nostrils, and is about 13 hands and an half high. Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him to the subscriber, or gives information so that the owner may get him again shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

ANTHONY DREVO.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1799.

NOTICE.

ABOUT eight months ago, I made a Capo Coat for a certain Patrick M'Gowan, who has not as yet called for it. I take this method of informing him, that unless he comes forward in one month from this date, and pays the expence, I will make sale of it for that purpose.

JOHN FORSBROOK.

Pittsburgh, July 19, 1799.

May 30, 1799.

SIR,

Please to publish in your paper the enclosed copy of an act entitled, "An act to extend the period heretofore allowed for applying for Donation Lands, &c." and continue once a week for three months from the date hereof.

We are, Sir, yours,

DANIEL BRODHEAD, S. G. } Of the
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G. } Office.

To Mr. SCULL, *Pittsburgh.*

An Act to extend the period heretofore allowed for applying for Donation Lands, and to regulate the mode for authenticating claims thereto.

SECT. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the time allowed for applying for Donation Lands, shall be, and the same is hereby extended to the first day of September next, and that all lawful claims now filed and suspended, or which shall be filed previously to the said first day of September next, shall be considered and allowed in the manner herein after directed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That before any such claims shall be allowed, the same shall be presented to the Comptroller General, Register General, and Treasurer of this Commonwealth, who shall enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and whether the same remains unsatisfied; and thereupon transmit to the Secretary of the Land Office a certificate stating that the claim ought to be allowed or rejected, as the case may be, which certificate shall be conclusive.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Officers of the Land Office shall advertise in the public papers of Philadelphia, Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh, the time limited as aforesaid for presenting claims for Donation Lands, and shall proceed after the first day of September next, to draw lots in favor of all such claimants as shall have duly received as aforesaid, a certificate of allowance from the Comptroller General, Register General and Treasurer, upon the principles, in the manner, and with the powers specified in the act entitled "An Act relative to Donation Lands, &c. passed on the seventeenth of April, anno domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That on the first day in May, in the year one thousand eight hundred, the powers herein given shall cease, no lots for Donation Lands shall afterwards be drawn, and the residue of the land heretofore by law appropriated for satisfying claims to Donation Lands, shall revert to the Commonwealth; and be disposed of in such manner as shall be directed by law, in relation to other lands the property of the state.

CADWALADER EVANS, Junr.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT HARE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved, April 11, 1799.
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Just arrived and for Sale, a quantity of Excellent
FINE SALT,
JAMES O'HARA.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1799.

TOWN of PUTTNEY,

LAID off on the lands of Robert Troup, Esq. of the city of New York, by Daniel M'Elheran, his attorney in fact, in Jefferson county, in the North Western Territory of the United States. This Town is situated in the Wegee Bottom, on the Ohio river, about eight miles below Wheling, and thirty miles below Steubenville, the present seat of justice of that county. From its situation and local advantages, there is little room to doubt that it will be made the seat of justice of a county, to be formed of part of Jefferson and part of Washington counties, after the next division, which will be in one or two years. The Town extends three quarters of a mile in front upon the river—it is situated on a high bank, has a convenient harbour, and lies in an excellent farming country. The tract upon which the Town is laid off, contains about 1500 acres, a considerable part of which is bottom, and the remainder very fertile and well situated. This tract is laid off in Out-Lots of five acres each, in squares of a convenient size, between which there are streets left for the use of holders of Lots. Each square in the Town contains 16 Lots, and are numbered from 1 to 16.

The Lots and Out Lots of this Town will be sold on the Premises on the 22d day of August next, at Wheling on the 23d, at Charlestown on the 24th, at Washington on the 26th, and at Pittsburgh on the 2d of September—One half of the purchase money will be credited 30 days, the residue for one year.

There are two excellent streams of water in the township—M'Mahon's creek and the Wegee creek, one about three quarters of a mile below, and the other about two miles above the Town of Puttney, on which there are good mill seats. A good road will be opened from the Town to intersect the road leading from Wheling to Chilicotha. There are 50 Town Lots reserved as a donation to the first 50 settlers. The Houses to be not less than 18 feet square, with a shingled roof.

ROBERT TROUP, by
DANIEL M'ELHERAN, his
July 2, 1799. Attorney.

N. B. A Plan of the Town and Out Lots may be seen at Mr. GOODEN'S, Wheling, and at Mr. MORROW'S, Pittsburgh.

The subscriber has also for Sale, 3000 acres of Land laying in the township in which the Town of Puttney stands, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms in small farms to accommodate purchasers.—Also, 7300 acres of Land in several tracts, north west of the river Ohio, which he will sell, in two tracts, in Fayette county, and state of Kentucky. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at Thomas Edginton's, lower end of Holloday's Cove, when not there, at Wheling.

DANIEL M'ELHERAN.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before John M'Dowell and John Gibson, Esquires, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Robert Taylor, a prisoner in the jail of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of September next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, held at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before John M'Dowell and John Gibson, Esquires, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of William Neelly, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of September next, that his petitioners and his creditors may be then heard, and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh newspapers, three weeks in each, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Arthurs, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of September next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three weeks the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive; and that the subscribers, authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Greensburgh, for the county of Westmoreland, the twelfth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine. Present, Alexander Addison, Esquire, President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John M'Millen, an insolvent debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas for said county, praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of such persons, and subjoining a list of his creditors and effects on oath, the Court appoint the second Monday in September, for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that notice of this application and order be published in the Gazette printed in the borough of York, and in the Pittsburgh Gazette for three successive weeks, the last of which to be at least two weeks before the day of hearing.

By order of Court,
For Thomas Hamilton, Proth'y
ROBERT SHIELDS.

Foreign Intelligence.

(From the Vienna Court Gazette.)

Turkey, April 19—According to letters from Constantinople, of the 19th of April, the advices from Syria give a very different turn to the successes of Gen. Buonaparte's expedition against that province.

He certainly advanced some time ago, with 3000 Frenchmen, and as many as Gaza and Jaffa could not stop his progress. He came down the coast, to St. John d'Acre, the ancient Ptolemais, and detached a small column against, the passes about Nablouse (Sichem) to watch the movements of Dachezar Ogbt, Governor of Jerusalem, who could have fallen upon his rear. St. John d'Acre is so weak a place that no resistence was expected—But how great was the astonishment of the French to hear their summons answered by the play of a well directed heavy artillery; and still greater must have been their consternation, when they were informed that it was their own ordnance! For 13 transports of theirs, that were to bring the heavy artillery, military stores, and troops from Damietta Palastine, were partly captured, partly sunk, partly dispersed by the fleet of Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, and this naval commander had reached St. John d'Acre just in good time. Here the French suffered no inconsiderable loss, and were forced to retreat. Mean while Dachzar Oglu had actually occupied the passes in their rear, and gained some advantages near Nablouse. This deprived them of the hope of capturing the caravan, going from Damascus to Mecca, and they had to struggle with a variety embarrassments, respecting their own situations. Seventeen Turkish sail are now going with troops and many military stores, to re-inforce Dechezar Pacha. Two English men of war guard the mouth of the Aracian gulph. In general, Buonaparte is in the most critical situation with his army. The Grand Vizir, Jussuff Pacha, is preparing with all the forces of the Turkey Empire, which will join him every were, on his march from Constantinople to Assa, to frustrate completely Buonaparte's enterprises by a decisive blow, unless it be struck even before his arrival.

Constantinople, April 19.—The intelligence sent under date of the 16th inst. respecting General Buonaparte's defeat by Ghezar Pacha, near St. John d'Acre, is fully confirmed. The French General is now retreating with the rest of his army towards Cairo. This news has caused great joy in the seraglio, and the Sultan will order a solemn thanksgiving for that purpose. An English officer, sent by Sir Sidney Smith to the English Ambassador here, has brought this news.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.

The Porte has this day published the following intelligence:

"After the French under Gen. Buonaparte had gained a victory over the Turkish army in Syria, they advanced against Acre, in order to make themselves master of the whole of Palestine. Degazar Pacha, enraged at the loss of the first battle, found means to inspire his troops with new courage, and led them again into the field.

"The issue of the second battle was in favor of the Turks. The French were obliged to retreat towards Egypt, and Degazar Pacha estimates their loss in the whole at 6000 men. The battle was furious, and the loss of the Turks likewise not small. Buonaparte, w forced to evacuate several posts, is nity of Gaza.

"Degazar Pacha writes to the G or, that he will not sheath the swor exterminated the French in Egypt man."

MILAN, April 30.

The battle near Caffano, on the 27 was extremely obstinate and lasted hours. The Russian advanced guar with incredible fury a column of the superior force, and great numbers v on both sides; which so enraged t troops, that they afterwards gave n On the 27th in the evening the Austr ced guard entered this city, and on the head quarters and the army arriv Melas immediately established a tribu lice, and appointed Manzoni its Presi

Yesterday arrived here Gen. Serru the 3000 French men surrendered pri Gen. Vukassovich. The French g the Citadel here has been summoned t der, but has refused; preparations ar for attack. The head quarters are no ing to-day towards the Tession.

SUABIA, May 10.

On the 8th instant, the Russian Count Tolstot, passed through Augsbu way to the head quarters of the A Charles, to regulate with him, the ma Russian army of reserve, which is a West Gallicia, and on its way to the

CORFU, April 15.

Yesterday the combined Russian an ish fleet, consisting of 40 ships of war, transports, with troops on board, set Italy.

VIENNA, May 8.

When our troops entered Milan on th ult. a numberless crowd of people c meet them, and received them with suc demonstrations of joy, as could be hea great distance A great number of the t of both sexes, and the members of the magistracy, came on the road which our took to enter the city, testified their jo soon as the General of Cavalry, Melas, r Milan, he sent word to the officer comma the garrison of the citadel, who wanted t on the city, that if he fired but a single he would give orders not to cut to piece ulcless vengeance. The French Comma only wanted to fire upon the city to re himself of the inhabitants, who by joy at the entrance of the Austrians. In s respects, the battle of the 27th of April, wi forever memorable in the history of the pr war, the French having rendered their posi almost impregnable by the strong batterjes redoubts they had raised. The quantity of munition and military stores of every l which the French left behind, in their camp at Milan, is immense, and the courier who ved declares, that it would require weeks to an inventory of them. When the courier Milan on the first of May, they assured him. Moreau's defeated army had taken diffe roads, on its retreat. The inhabitants of open country had seen those troops on the r of Placenza, Arena, and Pavia, and even those of Vigevano and Novaro. The siege Peschiera has been somewhat retarded, ow to the terrible rains, but now the heavy ordna is arrived before that place.

LONDON, May 20.

French papers to the 15th inst. were recie yesterday. They contain a variety of inter ing intelligence. From a message of the Di tory to the Council of Five Hundred, it wo appear that the Spanish squadron, which sa Ferrol, has arrived in the road of the island Aix, with three thousand troops on board. resolution of the Council has authorised the rectory to disembark the Spaniards, and i hinted in the Message, that in consequence subsequent combinations, it may be necessi to march them through a part of the territ of the republic. The French papers afford conjecture as to the object of this expedition

American Intelligence.

SALEM, July 17.

On Tuesday last the ship Ulysses, Cap Josiah Orne, arrived here from Bengal.

In India, the English exhibit the same pr of naval superiority over the French, as in ev other quarter of the globe.—A few days be the Ulysses left Bengal Captain Orne, informs the French 50 gun ship La Forte, was towed to the river, a mere hulk, without a spar stand taken after an action of seventy five minutes La Sybille of 44 guns, Captain Cooke who ca in at the same time under full sail.—La Syb had been to convoy the Governor General, E Mornington, with his suit, from Calcutta to M ras, having at the same time a large amount specie on board for the pay of the British tro in the Carnatic. On her return, off the S Heads, she fell in with La Forte; the Syb received two broadsides from her antagonist fore she fired a gun; but when she had gai

tion he wished, he poured in such a terrible upon La Forte, as soon carried away her masts, ed the Captain and first Lieutenant, and de- yed about one half of her crew; receiving elf but a very trifling injury.

a Forte was recently from the Isle of France, been off the Sand Heads some time, where had taken several vessels, among others the rly E Indiaman from Madras, which she had in with prisoners. She had the description very British vessel at Calcutta; but the officers they had no intention of molesting American els. The Capt. of La Forte was well known respected at Calcutta, and had behaved with it humanity on every occasion.

Capt. Cook, commanded La Sybille in the on; and it is remarkable that he had taken ship also from the French, in the Mediter- ean, in the early part of the war, with a 50 frigate, which he then commanded. In the quest of La Forte, he received a slight wound.

Though the English have assembled a most nidable army in the Carnatic, yet we do not erstand that Tipoo had made any declaration war, or commenced actual hostilities; but that had withheld the tributes stipulated by treaty, had taken other measures which indicated intention of hostilities. It was however ex- ted, that the failure of Buonaparte in forming nection with him, and of the designs of the nch with Zeman Shaw, together with the y formidable army which the English had pared to meet him, would induce him once e to make overtures for a settlement.

NEW YORK, July 16.

Captain Yates, arrived yesterday from St. ix, informs, that early in the month of June, action was fought between St. Thomas and Croix, by a Danish government schooner of guns, and an English lugger of 18, in which Dane, after having 9 men killed and wound- and all his ammunition expended, sent word board the captain of the lugger, that as he s thus situated, he and his crew would fight m with swords and pikes, but would never ke his king's colours. The English captain uld not agree to fight in that way, but went board the Dane, with his lieutenant and some n to strike his colours and take possession of schooner, when a scuffle ensued, in which lieutenant had his nose and part of his face off, and the captain of the lugger was thrown erboard; the people then jumped into the at, took in their captain and lieutenant, went board and bore away. (N. B. The captain the Danish schooner is named Linnenshaw; could not learn the name of the lugger, or r captain's name.) The lugger had 6 men lled and wounded.

Last evening arrived here the ship Olive, ptain M'Call, from Cadiz, from which place sailed on the 23d of May.

An intelligent gentleman who arrived here in e above ship, furnishes the following

IMPORTANT MINUTE.

"The French fleet, consisting of 21 sail of the 5th of May—do. consisting of 21 sail of Spanish admiral Massaredo, with 17 three deckers, passed the Streights the 4th May.

"Lord St. Vincent, with 18 sail, 8 three eckers, passed the Streights on the 10th May.

"British (name of the commander not re- ollected) 5 sail, 1 three decker, passed the reights the 18th or 19th May.

"Admiral Nelson, with 14 or 16 74's, was the Streights; besides

"4 Portuguese 74's, and

"14 sail of Turkish and Russian ships of war, clusive of Neapolitans."

Thus we see, that there are now in the Mediterranean about 100 sail of heavy ships of ar, that must, if they have not already, par- ke of the battles of the Mediterranean, which all probability, will be more bloody than hat of the Nile.

One of the French 74's put into Cadiz before e Olive sailed, where she remained, being dis- bled.

A French admiral had been at Cadiz previous the sailing of the Spanish fleet, but had re- rned to Brest.

By the arrival from Cadiz, our doubts in regard the destination of the Brest fleet are dispelled. the two British fleets can come up with the rench and Spanish fleets in conjunction, they ill give a good account of them.

It is probable, as we formerly suggested, that e object is to reinforce Buonaparte, and fall n the Turkish empire, or to push a body of oops across the deserts to the Euphrates and ersian Gulf. The latter seems not very pro- able; it is most likely that the intention is to ll on the Turkish empire, take possession of the ade of the Euxine, by commanding the Dar- anelles, and establish a force in that country, hat may hereafter act against Austria on the side f Turkey. But all is conjecture. We rejoice owever that the Cape of Good Hope is not the bject of the French, as their possession of that lace would prove a terrible annoyance to the ritish and American trade to the East Indies.

The Insurgente frigate got under way from er moorings at Norfolk on Thursday last, and ropped down to Hampton Roads. On passing he towns she fired a salute.

The United States frigate, commodore Barry, ent to sea on Thursday last.

The Delaware sloop of war, which has been ying some time at Philadelphia, repairing opped down the river on Sunday morning, on cruise,

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in this city, dated Cadiz, April 26, 1799.

"Since closing the copy of my last of the 11th st. I have read a decree from this court, prohi- ting, under the severest penalties, any com- ercial intercourse between foreign nations and e Spanish settlements in America: it is not yet published, but will be in a few days: it was shewn to me by Messrs. ——. It also annuls the special licences which were formerly granted, and which have been the means of introducing West-India produce in American bottoms. I leave you to calculate the effect it must have up- on the price of West-India produce. It is a pro- hibition of Cocos; but the foreign duty on sugar is not much. This has been done in consequence of a representation from the merchants and con- sulado of this place, and is particularly aimed at the trade of the United States.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

A letter received by the Secretary of State, from Mr. Humphreys, our minister at the court of Spain, dated May 10, at the residence of the royal court, is entirely silent respecting the edict which is said to have been issued by that court, prohibiting neutral nations from trading with their West-India colonies, &c.

It will be observed, that the edict above allud- ed to, is said to have been issued on the 10th of May. It is to be presumed, however, that a measure so materially affecting the commerce of the United States, would not have been adopted without the knowledge of our minister at that court; nor would our minister omit the first op- portunity of communicating the information to his own government. We have in these circum- stances, strong grounds for suspecting the authen- ticity of our recent information on this subject.

Pittsburgh, August 3.

INDIAN DISCONTENTS.

By a correspondence in the Savannah paper of June 28, between *Methlogey*, one of the chiefs of the Creek nation of Indians on the frontier of East-Florida, and Mr. *James Seagrove*, late Indian agent at Point-Petre, it appears that great discontents have arisen among all the Indians in that quarter, relative to the running of the boun- dary line from the Mississippi towards the river St. Mary's pursuant to the treaty between the United States and Spain. This uneasiness, it seems, as Methlogey alledges in his letter to Mr. Seagrove, is occasioned by certain declarations of the Spanish officers at St. Mark, and of Col. Hawkins, the United States superintendant, that the line would run through several of the Indian towns, and that all the Indians, which fall on either side of the line, would be made slaves to work the ground, and their lands be taken from them; and that on remonstrances by the Indians, Col. Hawkins peremptorily declared the line should be run at all events; which induced the Indians to believe that a plan was really formed on the part of Spain and the U. S. to rob them of their lands and make slaves of them; and rather [illegible] people. Mr. Seagrove, in answer, has endeavour- ed fully to explain to the Indians the nature of the business, and to convince them, that the running of the line is strictly pursuant to the treaty with Spain; that it is expressly submitted to on the part of the Creeks, in the treaty of Colerain, with a promise on their part to furnish chiefs and hunters, as guides to the persons employed in the business; and that the running of the line is a harmless thing as it regards the Indians, de- signed purely to fix the limits to which the Go- vernment and laws of the United States and Spain shall extend, and not with any view or intention of taking from the Indians an inch of their lands. It appears, that the Indians, alarmed by the con- duct of the agents, had become outrageous, and but for the advice of the old chiefs, blood would immediately have been spilt, as the warriors were on the point of falling on the Spaniards, and of driving off or killing those who were running the lines; but by persuasion they were restrained, until Methlogey should see Mr. Seagrove, (whom they relied on as their friend) and have informa- tion and advice from him respecting the matter, for which purpose he was allowed only twenty days. No accounts of the result has yet been received; but from the very full and friendly manner in which Mr. Seagrove has explained the nature of the transaction, it is to be hoped the Indians will be appeased, and rest satisfied under the running of the line.

On the 4th of July, the Genius of America, in almost every city, town, and hamlet, echoed the voice of Independence. The citizens of America, in every part of the Union, on this auspicious anniversary, rallied round the sacred altar of freedom and renewed their oath to sup- port the laws and liberty of their country. The true fire of patriotism seems to have been struck from every part of the American flint. The acclamations of 4,000,000 of people, at one time, and from the same motives, must attract the won- der and admiration of the world.

Mr. Scull,

I readily excuse a puppy for its natural pro- pensity for barking. An animal will always obey the dictates of its own nature; I therefore pity and pardon the Greensburgh Printer for his late "Remarks." Having himself, given such repeated proofs of the species he belongs to, he cannot possibly offend in future, with all the yelping his feeble organs are capable of.

JAMES IRWIN.

July 26, 1799.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh on Wednesday the 21st day of August next, the following property, viz.

Lots K and L, being portions of Lots No. 132 and 133, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, containing each 60 feet in front upon Liberty street, and extending back 110 feet to Brewery alley, which alley is unknown in the general plan of said Borough, but laid off for the ac- commodation of the inhabitants. Also, Lots N, O, P, Q, R and T, being portions of Lots No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, containing each 60 feet front on Penn street, and extending back to Butler street, which was also laid off for the convenience of the inhabitants, as per plan of the Point Lots, recorded in the office for Recording of Deeds of Allegheny county, may be seen—also, one Lot in the general plan of the Borough of Pittsburgh aforesaid, No. 371.— Taken in execution as the property of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. at the suit of Elliot, Williams & Co. and to be sold by me,

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

July 10, 1799.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Daniel M'Munn, a prisoner in the jail of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said pri- soner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of September next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days be- fore the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

Treasury Department,

MARCH 11, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby given,

Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "services, and for the society of United Bre- "thren for propagating the gospel among "the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described namely, 'beginning at the north west cor- 'ner of the seven ranges of townships, and run- 'ning thence fifty miles due south, along the 'western boundary of the said ranges;—thence 'due west to the main branch of the Scioto [illegible] the main branch of the said 'line crosses the same—thence along the said 'boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the 'Muskingum river at the crossing place above 'Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the said river to 'the point where a line run due west from the 'place of beginning, will intersect the said river; 'then along the line so run to the place of be- 'ginning;' has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of town- ships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspec- tion of all persons concerned;

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the pur- pose of being registered; No registry will how- ever be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter town- ships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of Fe- bruary 1800, and prior to the first day of Janu- ary 1802, be allowed to register the said war- rants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE Burgesses, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Borough of Pittsburgh, are desired to meet at WILLIAM IRWIN'S Tavern, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to take into consid- ration business relative to the Corporation.

By order,

WILLIAM STEELE, Town Clerk.

August 3, 1799.

THE *Pittsburgh Troop of Light Dragoons* is to parade at the usual place on Saturday the 10th instant, precisely at 3 o'clock in the after- noon, and at 4 o'clock to repair to the place prepared for leaping, and employ the remainder of the evening in that exercise. Some prizes are to be leaped for on a day to be then ap- pointed.

JAMES BRISON, Captain.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1799.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this post, on the 27th instant, JACOB NIGH, a soldier belong- ing to the garrison, 22 years old, 5 feet 5 and an half inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, dark eyes, born in Cumberland county, Penn- sylvania, by trade a shoemaker, has resided for some time past near Pittsburgh; had on when he went away an old round hat, a pair of linen overalls and a shirt, without any other cloathing except a black stock about his neck. Whoever will apprehend said deserter, and deliver him to the commanding officer at this post, or to any officer in the service of the United States, or confine him in any jail and give information so that he may be had, shall receive the above re- ward and all necessary charges.

EDWARD D. TURNER,
Capt. Comdg.

Fort Fayette, (Pittsburgh)
July 28, 1799.

To be Leased,

AND possession given the first of October next, for one year, or any term of years, the FARM which I now occupy, containing upwards of 200 acres, lying on Racoon creek, 40 acres cleared and under good fence, about 8 acres of which is meadow, and a large quantity more can be made on the creek bottom; there is also a young bearing orchard of 50 apple, be- sides a number of peach trees. Horses, Cows, and sundry Farming Utensils will be sold on the premises, by vendue, on the 10th of September next, for which a generous credit will be given.

ALEXANDER SPEIR.

Racoon, August 1, 1799.

From the unbecoming conduct of my wife Margaret Knox, I am compelled to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her con- tracting after this date.

ROBERT KNOX.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1799.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, held at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before John M'Dowell and John Gibson, Esquires, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Benjamin Bennet, a prison- er in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said pri- soner be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of September next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct, that notice of his application be pub- lished in the Western Telegraphe & Pittsburgh Gazette three weeks in each, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

Extract of a letter, dated May 24th, 1799.

"We have received certain information, that the Spanish fleet, from Ferrol, had arrived at Rochefort. The fleet from Cadiz, of 17 sail of the line, has also got into Carthagena, much damaged by a violent gale of wind; several of them being so much injured in their masts and rigging that they cannot be fit for sea for a con- siderable time to come."

Extract of a letter from the American Consul at Alicant, dated May 18, 1799.

"My last respects advised you that the Brest fleet had passed up, I have now to communi- cate to you the news received from different vessels arrived at this port, and conceive there is great probability of its veracity. A Swede arrived from Malta brings advice of his having spoke with the French fleet off Saloa on this coast; and that 36 hours after he fell in with the English fleet composed of 20 sail of the line and 11 frigates, and that he fell foul and broke his jib boom on board a 74; that he gave them in- formation of the French fleet being on before them.

A Ragusan vessel, in four days from Mahon, advises that in that port there were eight Eng- lish line of battle ships and seven frigates ready to join the English fleet—that a frigate had ar- rived there bringing advices of the French fleet, and that five vessels had been dispatched to ad- miral Nelson, to advise him of the operations of the French.

A Swede from Leghorn, who left that [illegible] days ago, says that four Austrian Commissioners had arrived there two days before he left it, and de- manded of the French to surrender it up with- out delay, or the troops would be ordered to put every man to the sword—that the commu- nication between Florence and Leghorn was cut off."

The most material verbal intelligence by Capt. Watson is, that the Russians and Austrians con- tinue successful, giving no quarter: that at Glutstadt, fifteen miles from Hamburgh, Capt. Watson saw 25,000 Russians (remarkably fine troops) embarked in British vessels. Their destina- tion, it was reported by some, was for Hanover; but it was more generally believed, they were part of a large force destined for the attack of Holland.

the diſtricts on the rivers Ohio and Miſſiſippi, no goods, wares or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, ſubject to the payment of duties, ſhall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place, in any other manner than by ſea, nor in any ſhip or veſſel of leſs than thirty tons burthen, agreeably to the admeaſurement hereby directed for aſcertaining the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels; nor ſhall be landed or unladen at any other port than is directed by this act, under the penalty of ſeizure and forfeiture of all ſuch ſhips or veſſels, and of the goods, wares or merchandize imported therein, landed or unladen in any other manner. And no drawback of any duties on goods, wares or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, ſhall be allowed on the exportation thereof from any diſtrict of the United States, otherwiſe than by the ſea, and in veſſels not leſs than thirty tons burthen.

Except in certain diſtricts, no goods to be brought into the U. States, but by ſea, & in veſſels of at leaſt 30 tons burthen &c.

Drawback to be allowed only on exportations by ſea, and in veſſels of 30 tons & upwards.

Sec. 93. *And be it further enacted*, That the maſter or perſon having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel bound to a foreign port or place, ſhall deliver to the collector of the diſtrict from which ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be about to depart, a manifeſt of all the cargo on board the ſame, and the value thereof, by him ſubſcribed, and ſhall ſwear or affirm to the truth thereof; whereupon the ſaid collector ſhall grant a clearance for ſuch ſhip or veſſel and her cargo, but without ſpecifying the particulars thereof in ſuch clearance, unleſs required by the ſaid maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſo to do. And if any ſhip or veſſel bound to a foreign port or place, ſhall depart on her voyage to ſuch foreign port or place, without delivering ſuch manifeſt, and obtaining a clearance as hereby required, the ſaid maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred dollars for every ſuch offence.

Maſters of veſſels bound to foreign ports, to exhibit manifeſts and obtain clearances. Penalty on default thereof.

And the form of the report and manifeſt to be delivered as aforeſaid, ſhall be as follows:

Form of the manifeſt.

Report and manifeſt of the cargo laden at the port of on board the maſter, bound for port

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages or articles in bulk.	Contents or quantities.	Value at the port of exportation.

And the oath or affirmation, to be taken by the maſter or commander of the ſhip or veſſel as aforeſaid, ſhall be as follows:

District of

Oath to be taken on clearing.

I (inſert the name) maſter or commander of the (inſert the denomination and name of the veſſel) bound from the port of (inſert the name of the port or place ſailing from) to (inſert the name of the place or port, bound to) do ſolemnly, ſincerely and truly ſwear (or affirm as the caſe may be) that the manifeſt of the cargo on board the ſaid (inſert the denomination and name of the veſſel) now delivered by me to the collector of this diſtrict, and ſubſcribed with my name, contains, according to the beſt of my knowledge and belief, a full, juſt and true account of all the goods, wares and merchandize now actually laden on board the ſaid veſſel, and of the value thereof; and if any other goods, wares or merchandize ſhall be laden or put on board the ſaid (inſert denomination and name of veſſel) previous to her ſailing from this port, I will immediately report the ſame to the ſaid collector. I do alſo ſwear (or affirm) that I verily believe the duties on all the foreign merchandize therein ſpecified have been paid or ſecured according to law, and that no part thereof is intended to be re-landed within the United States, and that if by diſtreſs or other unavoidable accident it ſhall become neceſſary to reland the ſame, I will forthwith make a juſt and true report thereof to the collector of the cuſtoms of the diſtrict wherein ſuch diſtreſs or accident may happen. So help me God.

And the form of a clearance to be granted to a ſhip or veſſel on her departure to a foreign port or place, ſhall be as follows:

District of ſs.

Port of

Form of clearance.

Theſe are to certify all thoſe whom it doth concern, that maſter or commander of the burthen tons, or thereabouts, mounted with guns, navigated with men built, and bound for having on board hath here entered and cleared his ſaid veſſel according to law.

Given under our hands and ſeals, at the Cuſtom-Houſe of this day of one thouſand and in the year of the independence of the United States of America.

Veſſels not to be cleared until the inſpection laws of the ſtates are complied with, and all legal fees paid.

Provided, any thing to the contrary notwithſtanding, that the collectors and other officers of the cuſtoms, ſhall, and they are hereby directed to pay due regard to the inſpection laws of the ſtates in which they may reſpectively act, in ſuch manner that no veſſel having on board goods liable to inſpection, ſhall be cleared out until the maſter, or other proper perſon, ſhall have produced ſuch certificate that all ſuch goods have been duly inſpected, as the laws of the reſpective ſtates do or may require to be produced to collectors or other officers of the cuſtoms. *And provided*, That receipts for the payment of all legal fees which ſhall have accrued on any ſhip or veſſel ſhall, before any

clearance is granted, be produced to the collector or other officer aforesaid.

Beasts imported for breed to be entered, &c.

Sec. 94. *And be it further enacted*, That the importer or importers of any horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or other useful beasts, imported into the United States for the purpose of breed shall make entry for such horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or other useful beasts, as in the case of other goods, wares or merchandize, and obtain a permit for landing the same, and shall likewise make oath or affirmation, that they are actually imported for the purpose above mentioned; and any horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or other beasts, landed without the provisions above mentioned being fully complied with, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture.

Substitutes may act in certain cases.

Sec. 95. *And be it further enacted*, That all matters directed by this act to be done to, or by the collector of a district, or by the naval officer thereof, shall and may be done to, and by the person, who in the cases specified in this act, is or may be authorized to act in the place or stead of the said collector, or of the said naval officer.

Affirmation may be made instead of oath.

Sec. 96. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever an oath is required by this act, persons consciously scrupulous shall be permitted to affirm.

Revenue cutters to be provided.

Sec. 97. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be empowered, for the better securing the collection of the duties imposed on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, to cause to be built and equipped so many revenue cutters not exceeding ten, as may be necessary to be employed for the protection of the revenue, the expence whereof shall be paid out of the product of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels.

Officers and men for the revenue cutters, &c.

Sec. 98. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be to each of the said revenue cutters, one captain or master, and not more than three lieutenants or mates, first, second and third, and not more than seventy men, including non-commissioned officers, gunners and marines. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause contracts to be made for the supply of rations for the officers and men of the said revenue cutters: *Provided*, That the said revenue cutters shall, whenever the President of the United States shall so direct, co-operate with the navy of the United States, during which time, they shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the expenses thereof shall be defrayed by the agents of the navy department.

Cutters may co-operate with the navy.

How their officers are to be appointed.

Sec. 99. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the said revenue cutters shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and shall respectively be deemed officers of the customs, and shall be subject to the direction of such collectors

To whose direction they shall be subject, and their duties.

of the revenue, or other officers thereof, as from time to time shall be designated for that purpose; they shall have power and authority, and are hereby required and directed to go on board all ships or vessels which shall arrive within the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, if bound for the United States, and to search and examine the same, and every part thereof, and to demand, receive and certify the manifests herein before required to be on board certain ships or vessels, and to affix and put proper fastenings on the hatches and other communications with the hold of any ship or vessel, and to remain on board the said ships and vessels until they arrive at the port or place of their destination. It shall likewise be the duty of the master or other person having at any time the command of any of the said revenue cutters, to make a weekly return to the collector or other officer of the district, under whose direction they are placed, of the transactions of the cutter under their command, specifying therein the vessels that have been boarded, their names and descriptions, the names of the masters, and from what port or place they last sailed, whether laden or in ballast, whether ships or vessels of the United States, or to what other nation belonging, and whether they have the necessary manifest or manifests of their cargoes on board, and generally all such matters as it may be necessary for the collectors or other officers of the customs to be made acquainted with; and the officers of the said cutters shall likewise execute and perform such other duties for the collection and security of the revenue, as from time to time shall be enjoined and directed by the secretary of the treasury, not contrary to law and the provisions herein before contained.

New cutters to be provided in lieu of those unfit for service and the old ones to be sold.

Sec. 100. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to cause other revenue cutters to be built or purchased, in lieu of such as are or shall from time to time become unfit for further service; and to cause such as are so become unfit for further service, to be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of such sales to be paid into the treasury of the United States. And the expence of purchasing other cutters as aforesaid, as well as all future expenses of building, purchasing or repairing revenue cutters, shall be paid out of the product of the duties on goods, wares or merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels.

Revenue boats may be provided.

Sec. 101. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the respective districts may, with the approbation of the secretary of the treasury, provide and employ such small open row and sail boats, in each district, together with the number of persons to serve in them, as shall be necessary for the use of the surveyors and inspectors in going on board of ships or vessels and otherwise, for the better detection of frauds; the expence of which shall be defrayed out of the product of the duties.

Sec. 102. *And be it further enacted*, That the cutters and boats employed in the service of the revenue, shall be distin-

guiſhed from other veſſels, by an enſign and pendant, with ſuch marks thereon, as ſhall be preſcribed and directed by the Preſident of the United States; and in caſe any ſhip or veſſel liable to ſeizure or examination, ſhall not bring to on being required, or being chaſed by any cutter or boat having diſplayed the pendant and enſign preſcribed for veſſels in the revenue ſervice, it ſhall be lawful for the captain, maſter or other perſon having command of ſuch cutter or boat, to fire at or into ſuch veſſel which ſhall not bring to after ſuch pendant and enſign ſhall be hoiſted, and a gun ſhall have been fired by ſuch cutter or boat, as a ſignal; and ſuch captain, maſter or other perſon as aforeſaid, and all perſons acting by or under his direction, ſhall be indemnified from any penalties or actions for damages, for ſo doing; and if any perſon ſhall be killed or wounded by ſuch firing, and the captain, maſter or other perſon aforeſaid, ſhall be proſecuted or arreſted therefor, ſuch captain, maſter or other perſon, ſhall be forthwith admitted to bail. And if any ſhip, veſſel or boat, not employed in the ſervice of the revenue, ſhall, within the juriſdiction of the United States, carry or hoiſt any pendant or enſign preſcribed for veſſels in the ſervice aforeſaid, the maſter or commander of the ſhip or veſſel ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

Cutters and boats to be diſtinguiſhed by an enſign and pendant.

They may fire at veſſels refuſing to bring to

Penalty on other veſſels or boats carrying the revenue enſign and pendant.

Sec. 103. *And be it further enacted.* That no beer, ale or porter, ſhall be brought into the United States by ſea, from any foreign port or place, except in caſks or veſſels the capacity whereof ſhall not be leſs than forty gallons beer meaſure, or in packages containing not leſs than ſix dozen bottles, on pain of forfeiture of the ſaid beer, ale or porter, and the ſhip or veſſel in which the ſame ſhall be brought; nor ſhall any refined lump or loaf ſugar be imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place by ſea, except in ſhips or veſſels of one hundred and twenty tons burthen and upwards, and in caſks or packages containing each not leſs than ſix hundred pounds weight; nor ſhall any diſtilled ſpirits (arrack and ſweet cordials excepted) be imported or brought into the United States, except in caſks or veſſels of the capacity of ninety gallons wine meaſure, and upwards, nor in caſks or veſſels which have been marked purſuant to any law of the United States, on pain of forfeiture of the ſaid refined lump and loaf ſugar, and diſtilled ſpirits, imported contrary to the proviſions herein deſcribed, together with the ſhip or veſſel in which they ſhall be ſo imported: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to forfeit any ſpirits for being imported or brought into the United States in other caſks or veſſels as aforeſaid, or the ſhip or veſſel in which they ſhall be brought, if ſuch ſpirits ſhall be for the uſe of the ſeamen on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall not exceed the quantity of four gallons for each ſeaman.

Veſſels and packages in which alone certain articles are to be imported.

Saving of ſpirits for the uſe of the ſeamen

Sec. 104. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpoſe of conforming this act to certain ſtipulations contained in treaties made and ratified under the authority of the United

Privileges of Britiſh ſubjects and Indians, in conformity with treaties.

States, it is hereby declared, that it ſhall at all times be free to Britiſh ſubjects, and alſo to the Indians dwelling on either ſide of the boundary line of the United States, as ſettled by the treaty of peace, freely to paſs and repaſs, by land or inland navigation, into and from the territories of the United States, and to navigate all the lakes, rivers and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with the citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to juſtify the admiſſion of Britiſh veſſels from the ſea, into the rivers of the United States beyond the higheſt ports of entry for foreign veſſels from the ſea; and all goods and merchandize, the importation of which into the United States, ſhall not be wholly prohibited, ſhall and may freely, for the purpoſes of commerce, be brought into the ſame in manner aforeſaid, by Britiſh ſubjects, from the territories of the king of Great-Britain in America; and ſuch goods and merchandize ſhall be ſubject to no higher or other duties, than are or ſhall be payable by the citizens of the United States, on the importation of the ſame in American veſſels, into the Atlantic ports of the United States. And all goods not prohibited to be exported from the United States, may in manner aforeſaid, be carried out of the United States into the territories aforeſaid.

No duties on peltries or goods of Indians.

Sec. 105. *And be it further enacted*, That no duties ſhall be levied or collected on the importation of peltries brought into the territories of the United States, nor on the proper goods and effects, of whatever nature, of Indians paſſing or repaſſing the boundary line aforeſaid, unleſs the ſame be goods in bales or other large packages unuſual among Indians, which ſhall not be conſidered as goods belonging *bona fide* to Indians, nor be entitled to the exemption from duty aforeſaid. And no higher or other tolls or rates of ferriage, than what are or ſhall be payable by citizens of the United States, ſhall be demanded of Britiſh ſubjects; and no duties ſhall be payable on any goods which ſhall merely be carried over any of the portages or carrying places within the territories of the United States, for the purpoſe of being immediately reimbarked and carried to ſome other place or places: *Provided*, That this laſt mentioned exemption from duty, ſhall extend only to ſuch goods as are carried in the uſual and direct road acroſs ſuch portages and carrying places, and are not attempted to be in any manner ſold or exchanged during their paſſage acroſs the ſame. And it ſhall be lawful for the citizens of the United States, and for all other perſons, to import any goods or merchandize, of which the importation ſhall not be entirely prohibited, into the diſtricts which are or may be eſtabliſhed on the northern and northweſtern boundaries of the United States, and on the rivers Ohio and Miſſiſippi, in veſſels or boats of any burthen, and in rafts or carriages of any kind or nature whatſoever.

Further privileges of Britiſh ſubjects.

In the northern and northweſtern diſtricts, &c. importations may be made in veſſels, &c. of any kind whatever.

Sec. 106. *And be it further enacted*, That all veſſels, boats, rafts and carriages, of what kind and nature ſoever, arriving in the diſtricts aforeſaid, containing goods, wares or merchan-

size subject to duties on being imported into any port of the United States, shall be reported to the collector or other chief officer of the customs, at the port of entry in the district into which they shall be so imported; and such goods shall be accompanied with like manifests, and like entries shall be made by the persons having charge of any vessels, boats, rafts and carriages aforesaid, and by the owners or consignees of the goods, wares and merchandize laden on board the same; and the powers and duties of the officers of the customs shall be exercised and discharged in the districts last mentioned, in like manner as is herein before directed and prescribed in respect to goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, in vessels from the sea; and generally, all importations as aforesaid, shall be subject to like regulations, penalties and forfeitures as in other districts, except as is hereinafter specially provided.

Provisions of this act extended to those districts.

Sec. 107. *And be it further enacted*, That when any goods, wares or merchandize subject to duties, shall be imported into any of the districts before mentioned, and which shall be reported as being destined to be carried over any of the portages or carrying places within the territories of the United States, for the purposes of being immediately reimbarked and carried to some other port or place, it shall be the duty of the owner or consignee of the goods, wares or merchandize intended to be transported as aforesaid, to make entry thereof, as particularly as is herein before directed and prescribed in respect to the like goods, wares and merchandize, when entered for the payment of duties, and moreover specifying in such entry, the route, portage and carrying place by and over which it is intended to transport the same; which entry shall be verified on oath or affirmation, in manner following:

Entry to be made of goods to be carried over portage.

Which entry shall be verified on oath.

District of
Port of

I (here insert the name of the person making the entry) do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) that the entry now subscribed with my name, and delivered by me to the collector of (insert the name of the district) contains a just and true account of all the goods, wares and merchandize contained in the several packages therein mentioned; that they are brought into this district solely for the purpose of being carried and transported by the way of (here insert the portage or carrying place) with intention of being immediately reimbarked and carried without the limits of the United States, and are not intended, directly or indirectly, to be sold, exchanged or consumed within the limits of the United States; and I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover, that the whole or any part of the said goods, wares or merchandize shall have been sold, alienated, exchanged or consumed within the limits of the United States, I will immediately report the same, with the circumstances thereof truly, to the collector of this district. So help me God.

Form of the oath.

Collector to make examination, and thereupon grant a protection for the goods.

Sec. 108. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector who shall receive any entry as aforesaid, shall cause due examination, inspection and search to be made, in like manner as is herein before prescribed, in respect to importations made in vessels arriving by the sea, or intended to be exported from the United States, and being satisfied therewith, shall thereupon grant a certificate or protection for the said goods, wares or merchandize, which shall accompany the same, and which certificate or protection, shall be of the form following, to wit:

District of } ss
Port of }

Form of the protection.

It is hereby certified that (here insert the name of the person making entry) has made entry in this office, according to law, of the following merchandize (here insert the particulars of the packages and merchandize, and the several marks, numbers and contents thereof, as in the entry) and has made oath that the said merchandize are intended to be transported by the route of (here insert the portage or carrying place) to (here insert the proposed place of reimbarkation) for the purpose of being transported without the limits of the United States. Now therefore, this certificate is to serve as a protection for the said merchandize, during the transportation thereof by the route aforesaid: *Provided*, That the said merchandize, or any part thereof, are not and shall not be unpacked, alienated, sold or consumed within the limits of the United States, or be transported by any other route than is above specified, in either of which cases the said merchandize may be seized and forfeited, this certificate and protection notwithstanding.

As witness my hand and seal, the day and year above mentioned.

A. B. Collector.

And no certificate as aforesaid, shall be in force for any term exceeding six months from the date thereof.

Penalty on fraudulently opening the merchandize, selling it, &c.

Sec. 109. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person having the charge, or being concerned in the transportation of any goods, wares or merchandize entered as aforesaid, for the purpose of being transported across any of the portages or carrying places within the limits of the United States, and to be delivered without the limits thereof, shall, with intent to defraud the revenue, break open or unpack any part of the said merchandize, or shall sell, exchange or consume the same, or with like intent shall break or deface any seal or fastening placed thereon by any officer of the revenue, or if any person whatever, shall deface, alter or forge any certificate granted for the protection of merchandize transported as aforesaid, each and every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned not less than one nor more than six months, at the discretion of the court before which such person shall be convicted.

Sec. 110. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in this act, shall be construed to exempt the masters of

owners of veſſels from making and ſubſcribing any oaths or affirmations required by any laws of the United States, not immediately relating to the collection of the duties on the importation of goods, wares and merchandize into the United States.

This act not to exempt from certain oaths.

Sec. III. *And be it further enacted*, That in caſes where the forms of official documents, as preſcribed by this act, ſhall be ſubſtantially complied with and obſerved, according to the true ſpirit, meaning and intent thereof, no penalty or forfeiture ſhall be incurred by a deviation therefrom; and the officers of the department of the treaſury, according to their reſpective powers and duties, ſhall and may from time to time preſcribe additions to the ſaid forms, for the purpoſe of adapting the ſame to any alterations which may be made to the rates of duties on the importation of goods, wares and merchandize, and on the tonnage of ſhips and veſſels, and for the better collection and payment of the ſaid duties: *Provided however*, That it ſhall not be competent for the ſaid officers to preſcribe any form or regulations incompatible with, or contravening the ſpecial proviſions of this act.

No forfeiture to be incurred where the form of documents are ſubſtantially complied with.—

They may be varied by additions.

Sec. IIII. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next enſuing, the act of Congreſs paſſed on the fourth day of Auguſt, in the year, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ſhips and veſſels," and alſo all other acts or parts of acts, coming within the purview of this act, ſhall be repealed, and thenceforth ceaſe to operate, except as to the continuance of the officers appointed in purſuance of the ſaid acts or parts of acts; except alſo as to the recovery and receipt of ſuch duties on goods, wares and merchandize, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, as ſhall have accrued; and as to the payment of drawbacks, bounties, and allowances upon the exportation of goods, wares and merchandize, and as to the recovery and diſtribution of fines, penalties and forfeitures, which ſhall have been incurred before and on the ſaid day; ſubject nevertheleſs, in reſpect to the collection of duties, to the alterations contained and expreſſed in the preſent act.

Repeal of former acts.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

APPROVED—March 2, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

Preſident of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXIX.

An ACT to eſtabliſh the Compenſation of the Officers employed in the Collection of the Duties on Imports and Tonnage; and for other purpoſes.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That every collector, naval officer and ſurveyor, employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, ſhall, within three months after he enters upon the execution of his office, give bond, with one or more ſufficient ſureties, to be approved of by the comptroller of the treaſury of the United States, and payable to the ſaid United States, with condition for the true and faithful diſcharge of the duties of his office, according to law; that is to ſay; the collector of Philadelphia and New-York, in the ſum of ſixty thouſand dollars each; the collector of Boſton and Charleſtown, forty thouſand dollars; the collectors of Baltimore and Charleſton, thirty thouſand dollars each; the collector of Norfolk and Portſmouth, fifteen thouſand dollars; the collectors of Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, of Salem and Beverly, Wilmington (in the ſtate of Delaware) Annapolis, Georgetown (in Maryland) Bermuda Hundred and City Point, Alexandria, Wilmington, Newbern and Edenton, in the ſtate of North-Carolina, Newport and Providence, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, ten thouſand dollars each; the collectors of Newburyport, Glouceſter, Marblehead, Plymouth, Nantucket, Portland and Falmouth, New-London, New Haven, Fairfield, Perth-Amboy, Yorktown, Dumfries, Walhington, Cambden, George-Town (South-Carolina) Beaufort and Savannah, five thouſand dollars each; the collectors of Hudſon, Middletown and Waldoborough, four thouſand dollars each; and all the other collectors in the ſum of two thouſand dollars each; the naval officers of the ports of Boſton and Charleſtown, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleſton, ten thouſand dollars each; and all other naval officers, in the ſum of two thouſand dollars each; the ſurveyors of the ports of Boſton and Charleſtown, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleſton, five thouſand dollars each; and all the other ſurveyors, in the ſum of one thouſand dollars each: Which bonds ſhall be filed in the office of the ſaid comptroller, and be by him ſeverally put in ſuit, for the benefit of the United States, upon any breach of the condition thereof.

Collectors, naval officers and ſurveyors to give bond.

And all bonds to be hereafter given, ſhall be of the form following, to wit:

Form of bond.

Know all men by theſe preſents, that we are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the full and juſt ſum of dollars, money of the United States; to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind

ourſelves, jointly and ſeverally, our joint and ſeveral heirs, executors and adminiſtrators, firmly by theſe preſents; ſealed with our ſeals, and dated this day of one thouſand

The condition of the foregoing obligation is ſuch, that whereas the Preſident of the United States hath, purſuant to law, appointed the ſaid to the office of in the ſtate of

Now therefore if the ſaid has truly and faithfully executed and diſcharged, and ſhall continue truly and faithfully to execute and diſcharge all the duties of the ſaid office, according to law, then the above obligation to be void and of none effect, otherwiſe it ſhall abide and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the preſence of }

Provided, That in caſes where bonds have been already given, according to the directions aforeſaid, new bonds ſhall not be required.

Fees of the collectors, naval officers and ſurveyors.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the laſt day of March next, and in lieu of the fees and emoluments heretofore eſtabliſhed, there ſhall be allowed and paid for the uſe of the collectors, naval officers and ſurveyors, appointed and to be appointed in purſuance of law, the fees following; that is to ſay, to each collector for every entrance of any ſhip or veſſel of one hundred tons burthen and upwards, two dollars and an half; for every clearance of any ſhip or veſſel of one hundred tons burthen and upwards, two dollars and an half; for every entrance of any ſhip or veſſel under the burthen of one hundred tons, one dollar and an half; for every clearance of any ſhip or veſſel under one hundred tons burthen, one dollar and an half; for every poſt entry, two dollars; for every permit to land goods, twenty cents; for every bond taken officially, forty cents; for every permit to load goods for exportation, which are entitled to drawback, thirty cents; for every debenture or other official certificate, twenty cents; for every bill of health, twenty cents; for every official document, (regiſters excepted) required by any merchant, owner or maſter of any ſhip or veſſel not before enumerated, twenty cents; and where a naval officer is appointed to the ſame port, the ſaid fees ſhall be equally divided between the collector and the ſaid naval officer, the latter paying one-third of the expence of the neceſſary ſtationary, and of the rent of an office to be provided by the collector, at the place aſſigned for his reſidence, and as conveniently as may be for the trade of the diſtrict; except the expence of fuel, office rent and neceſſary ſtationary for the collectors of the diſtricts of Salem and Beverly, Boſton and Charleſtown; the city of New-York, Philadelphia and Charleſton; the towns of Baltimore, Norfolk and Portſmouth, which ſhall be paid three-fourths by the ſaid collectors, and the other fourth by the reſpective naval officers in thoſe diſtricts; and all

fees ſhall at the option of the collector, be either received by him or by the naval officer, the party receiving to account monthly with the other for his proportion or ſhare thereof: *Provided*, That all fees ariſing on the exportation of any goods, wares or merchandize, on which drawbacks are allowed, ſhall be equally ſhared among the collector, naval officer and ſurveyor, where there are ſuch officers at the port where the fees are paid, to be accounted for monthly, by the collector or naval officer who ſhall receive the ſame; and where there is no naval officer, ſuch fees ſhall be divided equally between the collector and the ſurveyor, who may have been concerned in attending to ſuch exportation, and the ſurveyors ſhall pay their proportion of the expences of ſtationary and printing: To each ſurveyor for the admeaſurement and certifying the ſame, of every ſhip or veſſel of one hundred tons and under, one cent per ton; for the admeaſurement of every ſhip or veſſel above one hundred tons, and not exceeding two hundred tons, one hundred and fifty cents; for the admeaſurement of every ſhip or veſſel above two hundred tons, two hundred cents; for all other ſervices by this act to be performed by ſuch ſurveyor, on board any ſhip or veſſel of one hundred tons or upwards, having on board goods, wares or merchandize ſubject to duty, three dollars; for the like ſervices on board any ſhip or veſſel of leſs than one hundred tons burthen, having on board goods, wares or merchandize ſubject to duty, one and an half dollar; on all veſſels not having on board goods, wares or merchandize ſubject to duty, two thirds of a dollar: All which fees ſhall be paid by the maſter or owner of the ſhip or veſſel in which the ſaid ſervices ſhall be performed, to the ſurveyor by whom they ſhall be performed, if performed by one only, for his ſole benefit; but if performed by more than one to him who ſhall have the firſt agency, to be divided in equal parts between him and the other or others by whom the ſaid ſervices ſhall alſo be performed: To each inſpector there ſhall be allowed, for every day he ſhall be actually employed in aid of the cuſtoms, a ſum not exceeding two dollars; and for every other perſon that the collector may find it neceſſary and expedient to employ, as occaſional inſpectors, or in any other way in aid of the revenue, a like ſum, whilſt actually ſo employed, not exceeding two dollars for every day ſo employed, to be paid by the collector, out of the revenue, and charged to the United States: *Provided*, That the ſervices performed by occaſional inſpectors, ſhall be particularly detailed in the accounts to be tranſmitted to the treaſury, and certified as to the neceſſity as well as performance of ſuch ſervices, by the naval officer or ſurveyor of the diſtrict, if any ſuch officers there are: To the meaſurers, weighers or gaugers, reſpectively, to be paid monthly by the collector out of the revenue, and charged to the United States, for the meaſurement of every one hundred buſhels of grain, thirty cents; for the meaſurement of every one hundred buſhels of ſalt, according to the weight eſtabliſhed by law for the payment of duties thereon, fifty cents; for the meaſurement of every one hundred buſhels of coal, ſixty cents; for

Compenſation to inſpectors.

Compenſation to the meaſurers, weighers and gaugers.

213

the weighing of every one hundred and twelve pounds, and marking every cask, box or package, weighing more than two hundred pounds each, except ſugar, coffee, pepper, pimento and indigo, in bales, bags, mats, canniſters or ns, with the weight in durable characters, in the diſtrict nnſylvania, New-York, Boſton and Charleſtown, and l ore, one cent and a quarter; in the diſtrict of Norfolk, one t and an half; and in the other diſtricts two cents; for the gauging and marking every cask, to be marked in durable characters, with his own name, and the quantity, eight cents; for computing the contents of and marking caſes containing diſtilled ſpirits and wines, three cents per caſe; for actually counting the number of bottles of cider, beer, ale, perry or porter, contained in any caſk or other package or packages, one cent per dozen; and in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity; and the allowances aforeſaid ſhall be deemed to include a compenſation for making returns of the goods or merchandize weighed, gauged and meaſured, ſpecifying the quality as well as quantity; and there ſhall be allowed to the ſurveyors or inſpectors of the revenue for ports, the ſum of one cent and one half for every certificate to accompany foreign diſtilled ſpirits, and two cents and one half for every certificate to accompany wines and teas, iſſued within their ports reſpectively; and to the deputies of the inſpectors aforeſaid, the ſum of two cents and one half for every caſk or package of foreign diſtilled ſpirits, wines or teas by them marked and returned to their reſpective principals, and for gauging wines whereon the duties are payable according to the value thereof, ſix cents for every caſk actually gauged. There ſhall moreover be allowed to the ſeveral officers hereafter mentioned, the following allowances and per centage: To the collectors of the diſtrict of New-York; one quarter per cent; to the collector of the diſtricts of Boſton and Charleſtown, and to the collector of the diſtricts of Baltimore and Philadelphia, one half per cent; to the collectors of the diſtrict of Charleſton, Salem and Norfolk, ſeven-eighths of one per cent; to the collectors of the diſtricts of Alexandria and Savannah, one per cent; to the collectors of the diſtrict of Newburyport, one and one quarter per cent; to the collectors of the diſtricts of Portſmouth, Portland, Newport, Providence and New-Haven, one and one-half per cent; to the collectors of the diſtricts of Georgetown, (in Maryland) and Marblehead, two and one half per cent: to the collectors of the diſtricts of New-London, Biddeford, Bath and Wiſcaſſet, two per cent; and to the collectors of all other diſtricts, three per cent; on all monies by them reſpectively received, on account of the duties ariſing on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ſhips and veſſels. And in addition to the allowances above mentioned, there ſhall be allowed and paid annually, the ſums following, to wit: To the collectors of St. Mary's, Paſſamaquoddy, Vermont, Champlin, and to the collectors of the ſeveral diſtricts comprizing the northern and weſtern boundaries of the United States, and the river Ohio, two hundred and fifty

Fees to the ſurveyors or inſpectors of the revenue for ports.

Additional compenſation to certain collectors and ſurveyors.

To certain naval officers and ſurveyors.

ral districts comprizing
ie United States, and
); to the surveyor of
id dollars; to each of
ton in Delaware, An-
aryland, Glouceſter,
Newbern, Edenton,
Nanjemoy, Ipſwich,
red, the ſum of two
e collectors of the diſ-
Nottingham, Hamp-
nding, Cherry-ſtone,
ſum of two hundred
..e diſtricts of Perth-
Amboy, Portſmouth, Hudſon, Plymouth, Barnſtable, Nantucket, Edgartown, New-Bedford, Dighton, Penobſcot, Frenchman's Bay, Machias (Newport) Middletown, Fairfield, Burlington, Bridgetown, Great Egg-Harbour, Little Egg-Harbour, Snowhill, Georgetown (in South-Carolina) Sunbury, Marblehead, New-Haven and Georgetown (in Maryland) the ſum of one hundred and fifty dollars; to each of the collectors of Biddeford, Bath and Wiſcaſſet, one hundred dollars; to the naval officer of the diſtrict of Portſmouth, two hundred dollars; to of the naval officers of the diſtricts of Newburyport, Newport, Providence, Wilmington (in North-Carolina) and Savannah, the ſum of one hundred and fifty dollars; to each of the ſurveyors of Salem, Portſmouth, Newburyport, Glouceſter, Briſtol, Warren, Eaſt-Greenwich, North-Kingſton, St. Mary's, Suffolk, Smithfield, Richmond, Peterſburgh, Frederickſburgh, Wilmington, Beaufort and Swanſborough, the ſum of two hundred and fifty dollars; to each of the ſurveyors of Newport, Providence, Thomaſtown, Beverly, New-Haven, Middletown, Hartford, Saybrook, Albany, Hudſon, Lewellenburgh, Portland, Pawkatuck, Patuket, New-London, Stonington, Town-Creek, Bermuda Hundred, Weſt-Point, Urbanna, Port-Royal, Alexandria, Windſor, Hartford, Plymouth, Skewarky, Murfreeſborough, Bennet's Creek, Winton, Nixonton, Newbiggen Creek, Paſquotank River, Indian Town, Currituck Inlet, Savannah, and New-Brunſwick (in New-Jerſey) the ſum of one hundred and fifty dollars; to each of the ſurveyors of ſuch ports of delivery as may be hereafter eſtabliſhed by the Preſident of the United States, and for whom other annual compenſations are not hereby provided, a ſum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars: And it ſhall be the duty of the reſpective collectors, naval officers and ſurveyors, to keep accurate accounts of all fees and official emoluments received by them; alſo of all expenditures, particularizing their expenditures for rent, fuel, ſtationary and clerk-hire, and to tranſmit annually, within forty days after the laſt day of December, an account, as aforeſaid, verified on oath or affirmation, to the comptroller of the treaſury, who ſhall annually lay an abſtract of the ſame before Congreſs; and if any collector, naval officer,

Collectors, &c. to keep accounts of their emoluments & expenditures, and tranſmit them to the comptroller.

or ſurveyor, ſhall omit or neglect to keep an account, as aforeſaid, or to tranſmit the ſame, verified as aforeſaid, he ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding five hundred dollars, for the uſe of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the compenſations of the commiſſioned officers of the revenue cutters ſhall be as follows, to wit: To a captain or maſter, fifty dollars per month and the ſubſiſtence of a captain in the army of the United States: to a firſt lieutenant or mate, thirty-five dollars per month; to a ſecond lieutenant or mate, thirty dollars per month; to a third lieutenant or mate, twenty-five dollars per month; and to every lieutenant or mate, the ſubſiſtence of a lieutenant in the army of the United States; and the pay of the non-commiſſioned officers, gunners and marines employed in the ſaid cutters, ſhall from time to time be eſtabliſhed and varied by the Preſident of the United States, not exceeding twenty dollars per month, with ſuch rations as are or ſhall be allowed in the naval ſervice of the United States.

Compenſation and ſubſiſtence of the officers of revenue cutters.

Pay and rations of the crew.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a collector ſhall die or reſign, the commiſſions to which he would have been entitled, on the receipt of all duties bonded by him, ſhall be equally divided between the collector reſigning or the legal repreſentative of ſuch deceaſed collector and his ſucceſſor in office, whoſe duty it ſhall be to collect the ſame; and for this purpoſe all the public or official books, papers and accounts of the collector reſigning or deceaſed, ſhall be delivered over to ſuch ſucceſſor.

If a collector die or reſign, how certain fees are to be diſtributed.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JAMES ROSS,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, March 2, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXX.

An ACT for the Government of the Navy of the United States.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the following rules and regulations be adopted and put in force for the government of the navy of the United States.

Article 1. The commanders of all ſhips and veſſels belonging to the United States, are ſtrictly required to ſhew in themſelves a good example of honour and virtue to their officers and men, and to be very vigilant in inſpecting the behaviour of all ſuch

Duty of commanders.

as are under them, and to diſcountenance and ſuppreſs all diſſolute, immoral and diſorderly practices; and alſo ſuch as are contrary to the rules of diſcipline and obedience, and to correct thoſe who are guilty of the ſame, according to the uſage of the ſea ſervice.

Divine ſervice.

2. The commanders of the ſhips of the United States, having on board chaplains, are to take care that divine ſervice be performed twice a day, and a ſermon preached on Sundays, unleſs bad weather, or other extraordinary accidents prevents.

Swearing and drunkenneſs.

3. Any perſon who ſhall be guilty of profane ſwearing, or of drunkenneſs, if a ſeaman or marine, ſhall be put in irons until ſober, and then flogged, if the captain ſhall think proper; but if an officer, he ſhall forfeit two days pay, or incur ſuch puniſhment as a court martial ſhall impoſe, and as the nature and degree of the offence ſhall deſerve.

Commanders not to inflict a greater puniſhment than 12 laſhes—

4. No commander, for any offence, ſhall inflict any puniſhment upon a ſeaman or marine, beyond twelve laſhes, upon his bare back, with a cat of nine tails, and no other cat ſhall be made uſe of on board any ſhip of war or other veſſel belonging to the United States; if the fault ſhall deſerve a greater puniſhment, he is to apply to the ſecretary of the navy, the commander in chief of the navy, or the commander of a ſquadron, in order to the trying him by a court-martial; and in the mean time he may put him under confinement.

Nor to diſcharge commiſſion or warrant officers, &c.

5. The commander is never, by his own authority, to diſcharge a commiſſion or warrant officer, nor to puniſh or ſtrike him, but he may ſuſpend or confine him, and ſhall report the caſe to the ſecretary of the navy, or commandant of a ſquadron, as ſoon as he arrives in port, if at ſea, or if in port, in ten days, in order that a court-martial may decide on the offence.

Officer occaſionally commanding not to order puniſhment.

6. The officer who commands by accident, or in the captain or commander's abſence (unleſs he be abſent for a time by leave) ſhall not order any correction but confinement, and upon the captain's return on board, he ſhall then give an account of his reaſons for ſo doing.

Articles of war to be hung up and read.

7. The captain is to cauſe the articles of war to be hung up in ſome public place of the ſhip, and read to the ſhip's company once a month.

Seamen to be entered on the ſhips books.

8. Whenever a captain ſhall enter or enliſt a ſeaman, he ſhall take care to enter on his books, the time and terms of his entering, in order to his being juſtly paid.

Return of officers and men to be made, &c.

9. The captain ſhall, before he ſails, make return to the ſecretary of the navy, a complete liſt of all his officers and men, with the time and terms of their entering; and during his cruize or ſtation, ſhall keep a true account of the deſertion or death of any of them, and of the entering of others, and after the expiration of the time for which they were entered, and before any of them are paid off, he ſhall make return of a complete liſt ſo the ſame, including thoſe who ſhall remain on board his ſhip.